chartesion, obscurity and redundency in our annual vol-chartesion, obscurity and redundency in our annual vol-nual of laws—resistious inroads upon private rights—at-tempts at the neurration of power and consequent strivings and titingstion, are, in my opinion, the lepitimus fruits of our system of special and omnibus legislation. Indeed, the brilly of these propositions is too palpable to admit of argu-ment. It is manifested in every year's experience, and in some digitations the coveryment, as a monaginations. has been meut. It is mailfested in every year's experience, and in some instances the covernment, as accusequence, has been forced into the humiliating position of becoming a litigant against her own creatures. Its demoralizing influence is marked and admitted on all hands, and imperiously demotes an efficient remely. That the present General Assembly may be distinguished and thessed for applying the axis at the root of the evil, and marking the era of its final termination, is my sincere bope.

A profile source of mischief consists in the practice of rasking a number of laws, entirely dissimilar in their characteristics, in the same bill, or in what is familiarly known to be considered in the co litate the passage of bills through the Exe to secure the samination so indispensable to a foo of their true import. In illustration is which the practise imposes upon this vernment, it is only necessary to stac-days proceeding the fant adjournment of true, no less than one hundred and six bills the dilliculty of comprehending the imhis system, in the payment of the enrolment be laws. In bills, such as I have altready de-tound a number of items, some taxable, and the bill must be enrolled 'under its proper, ile, and the tax be first paid. One party in-legication may pay his share, another will and a third, on seeing the amount of the that he can live without the law; and thus-funcommon thing for persons to be forced to s of my predecessors have urged the General Assem-Some of my predecessors have urged the General Assembly he chunge this system, and is everal previous communications. I have suggested the propriety and justice of presing each proposition separately, at least so far as the objects were dissimilar. But the ovil still exists, and I am deeply sensible of the difficulty which the application of a truest and affectal remedy must always; present to the General Assembly. After much reflection the imagnitude of this eyil—its vexitious increads upon private rights, and its demoralizing tendency upon the interests of the people, and the three contributions of the people. laws. aw of 1791, and its several supplements, make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable and religious purposes, and to create boneficiary societies and fire engine and hose companies, dividuals, through the instrumentality of eral and the Governor, for the purpose of a from thineral coal. In addition to houses should not be confided to the commissioners of to swered counties. These officers are usually familiar with localities, and readily determine what arrangement of the stauberre the convenience of the electors, addition to the fact, which will not be disputed, that if butlings receives but partial consideration in the Legis ites, and that, there The reached by a general law, authorizing the associa-tion of any, number of citizens to construct these highways the proper conditions.

It is former communications I have held the doctrine, that but highe legislation of any kind was essential to the ends of there buginess enterprise—to promote objects understood it all and within the reach of moderate means; and that signot cyrtainly, whatever might be deemed expedient should be greptral in its character. That the Legislature had no superaright to grant special advantages to one citizen and dury, the explorer when the corrections were not made ished to show that much of this special lerate manufacturing companies, and that the ment be upon the interests of the Sunbury and Governor refused to give his assent to their pas- Erie road, or any other avenue that may sage. In 1849, a general law to encourage ma-nufacturing, liberal in its provisions, was adop-delphia. in and such as are now in my possessi

the first of the benefit of that incontret to exact, the people of Pennsylvania, so far as they may be important to all the species of the subject. The so happens that the sall men where channels precisions and small as who hand of the subject. The so happens that the sall men where channels of experience will not be understood to all the signate of contretione will not be understood to all the signate of the subject. The so happens that the sall men where channels of the subject. The so happens that the sall men where channels are controlled in the subject. The so happens that the sall men where channels are controlled in the subject. The subject is the subject of the subject. The subject is the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject. The subject is the subject of the subject

The consequences of this plausible and seduc tive doctrine were promptly manifested in the form of numerous applications for legislative authority to municipal bodies to subscribe to railroad stocks in various parts of the State These applications were invariably pressed on the piea of promoting public convenience and general prosperity, and a number of laws of this character were adopted. So far as these apply to cities and boroughs, their operation has been rather successful; but when applied to counties t has certainly been much less so; failing entirely in some instances, and in others leading to violent controversies amongst the people, destructive to the value of municipal bonds thus created. Viewed in every aspect, as a mero question of expediency, the experiments already made would seem to weigh heavily against the policy of such subscriptions; indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the aversion I have always entertained towards this principle, and especially its extension to counties, has been greatly strengthened by this experience; and we should now, it seems to me, as a prudent people, profit by this lesson and avoid the pracpeople, profit by this lesson and avoid the practice in the future. Always doubting the policy of such subscriptions, and declaring my views freely against them. I have not felt required to interpose the Executive prerogative against the judgment of the people directly interested in the constitution on in other words, to indee for cities.

its demoralizing tradency upon the interests of the people, and the more elevated purposes of legislation, I have determined to cooperate with the General Assembly in the application of the most efficient means which their wisdom may device for its removal; but in the mean time, as a restraining part of the law-making power, I must beg to be including and the law-making power, I must beg to be included in claiming the privilege of considering each subspiciely in the property of the law-making power, and as the considering each subspiciely in the property of the law-making power. I must beg to be included in claiming the privilege of considering each subspiciely in the property of the wishes of their immediate representatives.

In a communication addressed to the General Assembly in March, 1852, on this subject, I remarked, "that the power to subscribe should never be exercised by muricipal." diliged in claiming one of the second of the subjects of legislation separately, and on its own investigation legislation separately, and on its own investigation of legislation separately, and on its own investigation of legislation. He is such authority are directly under the surface and purposes, cannot receive the sanction of the principle property of the expended. The operation of the principle one; consists of special and local legislation. It is to this one; consists of special and local legislation. It is to this one; consists of special and local legislation. It is to this one; consists of special and local legislation and for a separate may not be so. On the contrary, it may prove most unjust and oppressive—subjecting the peo-ple to burtheus in the shape of taxes for the construction of public improvements, from which they may never realize benefit, direct or remote. The people in one section of a county may de-rive valuable advantages from the construction

which the principle has been extended. In the State of Ohio, where this dangerous practice also prevailed, a constitutional prohibition has been deemed necessary by the
people, and municipal subscriptions cannot now
be made, even with the assent of those affected

A proper understanding of the constituent clements of the soil—the influence of these in the
production of vegetable matter—the means of
maintaining these elements in their original
strength—the nature of stimulants for the soil, to the amelioration of human suffering, should of making improvements in this way, and that of this system. These subjects will constitu against with the utmost vigilance. I shall in culture dulge the hope, that all future applications for

and exists, as a consequence of a difference in the width of the New York and Ohio roads | cantile classes, and promote the social and intel-The only question to settle, therefore, relates to the point at which it should occur. I have been nie and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits ble to discover no reason, founded in public colicy, why the break should be fixed at Boffaof Eric. Tonnage and passengers can be as well proposed institution, will commend the subject transhipped at the latter, as at the former city.

So far as concerns the benefits to either city, incident to a transhipment, the idea is unworthy ganized under the auspices of the State and of notice. But the effects of a break of gauge, and consequent transhipment east of Erie, upon the business of that harbor, must be paralyzing, if not fatal. It would virtually require shipments diministration of Governor Shunk numerous ments to be made either at Cleveland or Ruffalo. tions were made for special acts to incor- Scarcely less embarrassing would this arrange-

after connect the lakes with the city of Philamufacturing, liberal in its provisions, was adop-ted, and you will be astonished to learn that at lt is my duty to inform you that \$528,351 of ted, and you will be astonished to learn that at this time there are not a dozen companies in the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in exist-existence under it. During the sessions of 1852 and 1853, much time was consumed in the consideration of special acts to incorporate mining sideration of special acts to incorporate mining containing. Near the close of the last session a session at the close of the last session and the containing the session at the close of the last session at the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance, and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the close of the last session at the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the contained that the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the contained that the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the close of the second than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue to pollute the channels of circular than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue than the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existance and continue the relief issues of May, apanies. Near the close of the last session a nomination than five dollars, have been cancelieral law on the subject, applicable to all the led, and the whole amount can, under this law. atles in the State except six, was passed, and be ultimately extinguished. But the process but the process sught his law is as favorable in its terms as a sufficiently so to meet the demands of the cital acts solicited, but a single applications have not deven in this instance operations have not the law be so amended as to make it the ommenced. These are significant facts, duty of the State Treasurer to retain from time my opinion will fully justify the rejection to time, as near as practicable, the amount, in special acts on the subject in the future.

See no reason why this general law should mands of the sinking fund. I also recommend extended to the balance of the State, if the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, authoripple desire to have it; but no special not | zing the re-issue of this currency. e companies within the counties not | The occurrences of the past year greatly ided in the general law can receive my aptied in the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of patronage from the general law can receive a full share of p

been most strikingly manifested in the experi-ence of a number of the surrounding States, and gs were pending in the Supreme Court of cothing, in my opinion, saved our own meiropo-biganio, to test the right of the Franklin lis, and possibly other parts of the State, from Company to construct a railroad from the the consequences of a severe contraction of the Erie to the Ohio State line. The decision currency, but our vast agricultural and mineral Court was against the Company on the productions, and the unusually high prices ows most clearly that the construction | I have always held the doctrine that our counhad was without the authority of law, try, like all others, must have a system of cur-seliminary injunction prayed for by the rency; and whilst, therefore, I have resisted the at was refused on the ground that the excessive increase of banking capital, I bave not alth could not, under the law, give sought to uproot, entirely, the system we have. nosts: The effect of this decision | That it is the best that the wit of man could dethe privileges claimed by the Com-wise is not to be believed, nor is it probable that the control of the Legislature. In the authors of this paper system, enjoying the if this result, I had suggested to the experience of the present age and possessing the shall hereafter distinguishibly the propriety of taking charge wast amount of colo new in existence, would have partment at Washington. rights, and so far as might be entailed this evil upon us. But we have it, and out the exercise of an illiberal the best we can do is to mitigate its consequener this important link of commuces whilst it endures, and throw it off by dea subject that will be present session. Without deween the seaboard and the Great grees. I believe that the Pennsylvania system
cration during the present session. Without debservient to the interests of the people of paper money, resting on a specie basis, small sylvania. The subject was considered, as it is, and the individual liability of the stockto finally disposed of.

In a supervision of the company, covering the prolegs of a meeting of the board of directors, links after allusion to the action of the Su
That any system of banking that authorizes sideration.

In supervision of the state to store the state that the state the state that the state the s

the emission of small paper as a medium of circular and the Legislature, a number of the emission of small paper as a medium of circular and the Legislature, a number of the emission of small paper as a medium of circular and the long believed that the loans of the State constitution, must entail evil consequences upon the country, has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the research of the company to pay of the read on a very regions. The research of the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the research of the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the research of the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the research of the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country of the country has been too clearly demonstrated by continuous the country of the for the unrestrained use of the road, our own experience, to need elucidation by ar-the coming session of the Legislature, gument. It is believed, therefore, that it is the kept at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the mill that branch of government should act true policy of this and of all the States, to re- loans are transferred, re-issued and cut up into intil that branch of government should act true points of the subject. Believing that I had no right to the subject. Believing that I had no right to denomination. The conditions with the company, or even to denomination. The money which they were willing to should be gradually withdrawn from circulation which service that institution is claiming a heavy should be gradually withdrawn from circulation yearly compensation. There would be no difficult to entertain the proposition. The I decimed to entertain the process of the company toward the State, the precious metals from California and Austra. new coupon bonds for the certificates of loan efore, have undergone no change since the lis. In vain shall we seek to disseminate coins now outstanding, without any average extension our ment of the last Legislature, except that throughout the country, and induce their circular of the maturity of the loans, at a cost of a few Attorney General has recently taken meas-lation at points remote from the Atlantic cities, thousand dollars. Indeed, on this point, I am

give the people the full benefit of its salutary effects upon our commercial operations with other nations, must be common to the whole country. The efforts of a single member of the creation of a new building, presented a service of greater difficulty, the law restraining the ed, can achieve but partial success. Even in a local point of view they can scarcely exercise a controling influence. For instance, vacuums in a controling influence. For instance, vacuums in a sto the location of the new building. The gates from each, appointed by the respective le-gislatures, might be a good mode of directing public attention to the subject, and securing officient action. In the mean time, our State can take the lead in this work as she can also carefully restrict the evil tendencies of the present system, by requiring the institutions now in existence to make more

frequent settlements, and render more efficient her present system, by confining the amount of banking capital, as a basis of paper issues, to the lowest point consistent with the demands of question; or in other words, to judge for citi-cous of a particular locality on a subject relating the best interests of the people require that it should not be increased. Efforts, extensive, energetic, and highly com-mendable, are being made in all parts of the country to advance the interests of agriculture, by the dissemination of correct information con-cerning this great pursuit, and in this way be stow upon the farmer, the blessings of a scientific. as well as a greatly refined practical understand-ing of the noble work in which he is engaged.

Pennsylvania, so eminently an agricultural State, and therefore so deeply interested, cannot be indifferent to the merits of this enterprise.— Her best energies may wisely be exercised to so-cure its success. Already much has been acomplished in the way of removing prejudices heretofore extensively cherished against any system of agricultural education, and by the extinguishment of doubts as to the utility, or even the practicability, of applying the principles of necessity for more specific laws on the subject science to the business of farming.

Europe, clearly establish the utility of scientific is true, has not been the scene of so many c tests that have grown up in certain counties, to farming, and in both, the necessity for such a these disasters as some others; but this may not system is manifest. mode of contracting the debts should be guarded | could render great service to the cause of agri-The utility of establishing an agricultural col-

legislation of this character, may be rejected by the General Assembly.

It may be said that a restriction that would and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined liy the act of April 7, 1853, was incorporated. It may be said that a restriction that would and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academical studies, has been strong of Erle, would be the use of an illiberal principle. The answer is, that the necessity for a break of guage between the Ohio line and the would at the same time improve the physical and moral condition of the professional and me ectual attainments of the agriculturist, mechat would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considerations, and others which will o, that do not apply with equal force in favor doubtless be presented by the advocates of the

County societies.

A highly useful institution has recently been cinity, in pursuance of an act of the last session, named "The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," in which the education of youth in a prac-tical knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts is united with the ordinary literary studies. Surely as much can be done to import a practical understanding of the pursuit Within a few years past the general govern-ment has expended a large sum of money in the

construction of a dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, with a railway attached, to facilitate he operation of raising and renairing vessels. survey of the Delaware river has also been made, which justifies the opinion that there is a sufficient depth of water in its channel to admit vessels of a large class with entire safety. Tho location of this yard on the bank of the Delaware, in the southern part of the county of Philadelphia, accessible from all points, surrounded by a vigorous and flourishing population, and blessed with a healthy climate, gives to it advantages not surpassed by those surrounding th navy yards of any other section of the Union. There is, then, no reason why it should not refact has been the cause of regret and complaint disguised. No considerations of public Interests. which I have been able to discover, would seem to demand this policy. Nothing, in my opinion, is gained by it in economy, efficiency or skill in the construction of vessels, The materials for this work can be as conveniently and cheaply procured at Philadelphia as at any other point in the country, and her mechanics stand as high as any others in point of skill and efficiency all the branches of this business, and pre-em

nent in the construction of steam man feel justified, therefore, in entertaining the hope that a more equal distribution of patronoge shall hereafter distinguish the action of the de-The consolidation of the city and county Philadelphia into one municipal government, eration during the present session. Without desiring to express an opinion on the policy of the measure, I may say, that I regard it as

action-with anxiety.

The subscriptons of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the prompt payment of the interest or the same, together with the flattering prospects of that improvement, had the effect of extending the belief that municipal subscriptions. We should be safely made to any similar enterprise—that such subscriptions were in truth, what had been alleged by some, a mere loan of the credite of the respective municipal corporations, and that neither principal nor interest would ever be demanded.

The consequences of this plausible and seduction of the credit of the respective municipal corporations, and the political policy of this notes of the credit of the respective municipal corporations, and that neither principal nor interest would ever be demanded.

The consequences of this plausible and seduction of the credit of the respective manifestated in the political policy of the respective manifestated in the provisions of the consequence of the prompt payment of the interest so of the flattering functionary with the Governor to the sends of the provisions of the 65th to throw off a system which will in the future, to the provisions of the 55th the provisions of the 55th the provisions of the being gaudy of the turne, to the provisions of the being gaudy of the same, together with the provisions of the being gaudy of the surface of the particular commensurate with the moral A' structure commensurate with the moral A' structure occuments and convey the section of the last general appropriation law, section of the last general appropriation law, deference to wood and crawers of the last general appropriation law, section of the last general appropriation law, section of the last general appropriation law, the provisions of the 55th the forcition of the structure active the plan indicated by the Committee of the Nation's graftede to the authors of the respective municipal corporations, and the provisions of the last general appropriation law, section of road Company, naming the sum of thirty thought of the younger members of the Confederate form, however, to be complete, and to sand dollars. There being no other bidder, the property was accordingly convaved to that Comp give the people the full benefit of its salutary property was accordingly conveyed to that Competers upon our commercial operations with other nations, must be common to the whole

controling influence. For instance, vacuums in the channels of paper circulation in one State are as to the location of the new building. The state liberature interdicted, though the circulation of the latter may be, by positive law. These considerations of a building of greater dimensions and cost than the act seemed to contemplate. Recently, have suggested the importance of a simultaneous have suggested the importance of a simultaneous than the act seemed to contemplate. Recently, and the subject, and it has however, negotiations have been started for the measures, recently adopted, and sanctified by occurred to my mind, that a convention of dele-purchase of a lot of ground, which it is believed the approval of Clay, of King, and of Webster will answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction as to location.

The Attorney General, as required by the act approved the 19th of April last, and has made cessary to maintain these measures and the diligent efforts to close the claims of the Com-

monwealth against defaulting agents and public officers. The result of his labors will be comnunicated to you at an early day.
In accordance with the 35th section of the apropriation law of last accesion. I appointed Geo. Blattenberger, Esq., to superintend the remove of certain obstructions out of the "raft channe EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 4, 1854. He has caused the work to be completed in a satisfactory manner, at a cost of \$247 50, leaving \$102.50 of the appropriation unexpended, it he treasury. I deem it proper to remark, in this connec

that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that stream, the removal of which, by the State would be but an act of justice to those intereste in the navigation, in view of what they have suffered in personal comfort and pecuniary profit ence of the construction of the pul lie works. The numerous accidents that have occurred on the railroads of the country during the past sea-

son; the consequent destruction of human life and property; the difficulties that have sur-rounded all efforts to trace these casualties to their true cause, and to impose upon the delic quents just responsibilities, have suggested the of a public work, whilst those of another section, equally taxed for the payment of interest and principal of the debt, so contracted, may possibly realize no benefit at all." It is to these effects that may be attributed the violent contests that have grown in in castain country. be the case when speed shall be greatly increased A proper understanding of the constituent cle- as is contemplated by some of our railroad com-

by the measure. The experience of that State, and their proper use the quality of seeds, and command deliberate consideration. All our ed-I have learned, was alike against the practice the breed of animals, make up the main features unational, benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions are, therefore, commended to your or making improvements in this way, and that of the end, it became inefficient, through the disposition of capitalists and others to rely alone upon municipal corporations for the means of constructing public improvements. I am deconstructing public improvements. I am deconstruction and in the same interest of the same interest o constructing public improvements. I am de-constructing public improvements. I am de-cidedly of opinion, that a similar decision would to be paid a moderate salary, and whose labors of its amiable and benevolent founder; and it if and should be made by the people of this State, should be given to the State and county socie—of its amiable and benevolent founder; and it is when the proper opportunity is presented. In the mean time, this insidious and dangerous officer, surrounded by proper opportunities, say, that Miss Dix regards its present organization of the state o tion and management as eminently proper and skilful. Upon this institution the State has already bestowed the sum of \$206,499, and a sma

the "Pennsylvania training school for idiotic and feeble-minded children." To this humano and benevolent purpose the Legislature, with the berality which has ever distinguished the Stat since the time of her illustrious and pure-mind founder, has extended a helping hand. The object of this institution is to discover humanity. in its lowest condition of mental and physical weakness and deformity, and elevate it to the dignity of intelligence, order and usefulness. Its disinterested and benevolent founders have merited the thanks of the Christian and patriot. The House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, may possibly require further legislation. The board of managers of that truly charitable institut re now creeting a spacious and costly building. into which they expect to transfer t A highly useful institution has recently over organized at Philadelphin, under the auspices of liberal and patriotic citizens of that city and viloration of buman distress and suffering or for the reclamation of cring humanity, fering, or for the reclamation of cring humanity, for the reclamation of cring humanity,

the old house at an early day. Of all schemes there is no one which more forcibly commends itself to Christian sympathy and support than the House of Refuge. Having for its sole aim the reformation rather than punishment of the young, whose offences are often the result of misfortune rather than criminal intent; who sin through the weakness of moral perceptions, or rom impure associations, which so fatally attract and mislead the young and thoughtless, I cheerfully and carnestly commend this admirable institution to your fostering care. ernment has greater claims upon the General

Assembly than this, and it affords me the greatest entisfaction to be able to assure you of the lourishing condition of the common echool sys tem, and of the unusual interest manifested in every part of the Commonwealth in the cause of education. We should look forward with lively interest to the day when our great Common-wealth, freed, to some extent, from the shackles f debt, can, as she doubtless will, contribute an | with carly copies. adequate sum to this cause.

Ally attention has been called to the condition

of the State Library by the officer having charge of it at this time. It is alleged, with evident among the people of Philadelphia and other parts of the State, is a circumstance which cannot be too small for the purpose; that many of the too small for the purpose; that many of the books are stowed away in boxes; and also that over slaughed by railroad presidents and directhe laws providing for their security, and impo- tors; and it might have added, hired and bought sing responsibilities on the Librarian, are quite insufficient. This highly interesting and useful institution will doubtless receive your special

Hall, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence. In October, 1852, the councils of Philadelphia, that this hired abuse of the people of Eric, and y unanimous consent, passed an ordinance dedcating the necessary ground in Indepe Soupre to this patriotic and sacred national purpose, and proposing to give possession of the a manifest and base conspiracy against Penn-premises to the representatives of nine or more sylvania interests barsts forth so openly, we will of the original States.

By an act of the Legislature of February last,

States, in the erection of the monument, I ac-

cordingly appointed Albert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, the trustee on behalf of Penn-The States of New York, New Jersey, New when it is sought to frighten and coerce all Penn-Hampshire and Connecticut have adopted laws similar to that of this State, and trustees have been appointed in each. Under the terms of these laws, no action can be taken by the trustees, until at least nine of the thirteen original
States shall have signified their willingness to
rel, within the last six weeks, than were ever sell for two cents per bushel, making a return participate in the enterprise. There are still our States wanting, and with them the issue

nust rest for the present. I am unwilling to believe that an object so cntirely proper in itself—so congenial to the feelings of the American nation—so significant in its integrate the country, and induce their circumstance of the Maintie cities. Integrate the Atlantic cities, and the whole of the Maintie cities, and the whole were the country of the Maintie cities, and the whole were the construction of the Maintie cities, and the West is to be flooded with falsehoods to prevent it. This accomplished, and the interest can be paid at the Treasury, and the whole business of that department rendered the more simple and safe, the treasury, and the whole business of the magic power of the declaration of independents at the City of Maintie Country of the Maintie City, and the West is to before and the whole business of the magic power of the declaration of independents and silver, and so slow with those of a great er nominal value. But so long as the paper, and the whole business of the magic power of the declaration of independents and silver, and so slow with those of a great department of end in the North of the Maintie City of the highest judicial tribunal in the State to be found in the removal of the latter. There is seed the opinion, that no such authority the charter of the Franklin all; in my opinion, the grant found; found and the seed of sureney, differing in value, will harmonious action, and render their operations of the charter of the Franklin two kinds of currency, differing in value, will harmonious action, and render their operations of the first of national wealth—all prosperous and progression. It was above stated than that which proves that permitted the first of national wealth—all prosperous and progression. It was above stated than that which proves that two kinds of currency, differing in value, will harmonious action, and render their operations of the first of national wealth—all prosperous and progression. It was above stated than that which proves that two kinds of currency, differing in value, will harmonious action, and render their operations constantly be obtruded, whilst the more precious concurrent and simple.

a mixed question. We spend so much in trying

recist the tide of dissension and dis and to keep the political atmosphere around the monument, when erected, purely national. The present is also an auspicious time for this the approval of Clay, of King, and of Webster, have quieted the elements of national discord; and to prolong this peace and quiet, it is but no annoe in future the agitation of questions settled by the federal compact, and disds in the actions Samuel Bennett, of those who would hazard the peace of the John McGratty. country to gratify prejudice, or to accomplish the ends of personal ambition.

WM. BIGLER.

## Doily Morning

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors. PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING ......JANUARY 5. DEMOCRATIC NUMINATIONS. FOR MAYOR OF PITTEBURGIL JAMES C. PETTIGREW

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY, JOHN H. SAWYER. Demogratic Council Nominations. The following is a list of the nominations made by the emeracy of the different Wards, for members of Select ad Common Council:

Select Council—WAL BENNETT.

Common Council—JOHN H. BAHLEY, JAS. DUNLEYY,
WM. IRVIN, JAS. P. BAUR. Select Council—DAVID CAMPRELLA Common Council—JOHN W YOUR Sleet Council-T. J. DALLAHEIL

OHN QUINN, EDWARDS. WATSON, and GURISTOPHER IAORE. Sied Council—William Wilson.
Ormon Camel —William D. Hamilton, John Mackin, Andrew Scott, Francis Felix, and James Tucker. Sect Council-WILLIAM WARD Common Conneil—James Chambers, Alexander, voster, Thomas T. Morris, and James Shidle. Shet Council—J. N. MCCLOWRY. Chaman Council—J. K. MOORHEAD, Z. TOMER.

Sied Chuncil—SAMUEL MORROW.
Charnon Council—JOHN S. RENNEDY, CONRAD B
BIERMAN, and WILLIAM ALEXANDER 63- READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH

## JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best Job Printing Offices in the city, and we would respectfully ask merchapts and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture and cannot fall to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

DARRIERS FOR OUR EVENING DAILY. of ten d We want twenty more carriers for our Evening | ted from your fellow-citizen Daily. The Governor's Message delayed its issue yesterday. But hereafter it will be out promptly at 2 o'clock; and supplied to men and boys at that hour. No delays need be expected bereafter. Boys who will be active can make from seventy-five cents to a dollar per day, at honor to send to us. Sir, the blood of a broth-The report of the superintendent will exhibit from seventy-five cents to a dollar per day, at to you the condition of the common schools of this work. Come to morrow at two. Bring on the Commonwealth. No department of the government of the superintendent will exhibit from seventy-five cents to a dollar per day, at your dimes, and you can make money.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE We got out the Message yesterday afternoon. n advance of all our cotemporaries. We are much obliged to our worthy Postmaster, ROBERT Annenson, and his accommodating chief clerk, J. C. Dunn, for their attention in furnishing us

THE ERIE WAR. The Ohio Statesman speaks of the blackguardism of the Cleveland editors very much as we have done. It says the Erians ought not to be The Baltimore Times declares Erie in the right:

and says public opinion will soon come right. It is proper that I should make known to you and in favor of the Erians. The vile blackguardthe progress that has been made on the subject ing of the Buffalo and Cleveland editors is rapid-of the erection of a monument at Independence ly arousing public sentiment in favor of Erie. From various quarters we see similar evidences of Pennsylvania generally, is receiving robuke. of Pennsylvania generally, is receiving robuse.

We justify no one in violating law. But when a manifest and base conspiracy against Pennsylvania interests barsts forth so openly, we will throw liberality, like physic, "to the dogs," and the constant of confirming this ordinance of the councils, the divergence of the divergence not in conjunction with the trustees of the other | the Franklin Canal Cempany know how much a railroad built without a charter, is worth. We have heretofore shown every possible dis-

position to be liberal in railroad matters. But sylvania into measures that suit Ohio and New York railroad Presidents, then we say wait till all parts of Virginia and North Carolina. the bullies learn manners. told during Presidential election; and the few of \$120,000 per year for the shells alone. editors who have told the falsehoods are doubtless well paid.

The Pennsylvania Central road is likely to 'use up" the Lake Shore road : and the whole

It was the Pittsburgh Post that prophesied as above stated. And the Pennsylvanian probably

is finely printed, and the advertising columns are very legible and neat, without being gaudy

of the handsomest and most ably conducted of fects cures in a very short time.

to make others rich, that our own interests suffer some. But "we are getting along" some.

President—L. Wilmarth.
Vice Presidents—Samuel Smith and Samuel

Treasurer-Charles H. Paulson. The following were appointed as the Commit tees of Vigilance for Tuesday, 10th January : ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

Ward. Third Ward. First Ward. William Stewart, J. J. Binning, Edmund Snowden, acob Whitsell. Aug. Hartje,

Daniel Geyer. Fourth Ward. William Blakeley, Charles Lindsay, Joseph Beckham, Daniel Dill, James McDonald, Henry Aughinbaug Villiam Haslett. Resolutions were adopted approving the nom ation of John II. Sawyer, Esq., as the Demo

cratic candidate for Mayor of Allegheny, and ledging the hearty co-operation of the party in is favor. Adjourned. CONFECTIONARY.—We would call the attent I the public to the advertisement of our dear friend P. H. HUNKER. We can commend his house as one of the best in the city.

Daugs, &c .- Our readers will please observe the advertisement of our friend John F. Mon-CAN, 931 Wood street. There is nothing in his ine that he cannot furnish. McCond & Co., corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have on hand a splendid stock of hats,

saps and furs, for all sorts of customers. See crowd of paying customers. He deserves it.

-JOHN M. BIWIN, W. J. ANDERSON, John E. Downing, 294 Liberty street. His stock is a most choice one. and will of ready-made clothing, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Convectionany .- We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. Jacon HUNKER, 92 Wood street. His stock is one of the most choice in the city, and will be sold at To House-Keepens .- We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of our

very reasonable prices. friends Messrs. Bailey & RESSHAW. Their stock is one that cannot fail to commend itself to every purchaser.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL AND THE SOCIETY O nermen.—On Saturday evening Bishop Purcell sent a letter to the Freemen's Society, enclosing en dollars, denoting the sum to the aid of the suffering members of their society, wounded during the unhappy occurrence on the Freeman refused to re-Christmas night. The Freeman refused to re-ceive the donation, but returned it to the Archbishop. We give below the correspondence which passed between the parties : TO THE SOCIETY OF "FREEMEN:"

Men, Brethren!—When there is a question

elieving those who suffer and are poor, all dif I sincerely sympathize with those of your Society, as well as of the Police, who were hurt on Cheap Sales, at 58 Market st., bet. Sed and 4th. unday night. Please accept the enclosed not lollars toward the fund for which, as JOHN B. PURCELL,

Archbishop Cincinnati. Cincinnati, Dec. 31, 1853.

to accept of it; our honor and our conscience forbid us to accept a gift from a hand which, while it pretends to shake that of his brother under the garb of humanity, as a token of friend-ship, seeks with the other to annihilate him, making the noble feeling of humanity subservient to private views. And, persuaded as we are, by a long train of historical facts, and by the late occurrences, that a Jesuit under the guide he despotic King of Rome can never mean goo herish republican opinions and sentiments stice, and brotherly affection for mankind, we do. We beg to return the ten dollar bill you, which you will find herein enclosed.
We have the honor to remain, Sir. THE PRESIDENT PREEMEN'S SOCIETY.

According to the Baltimore America the product of the syster trade of the city is the product of the syster trade of the city is equal to or greater than the product of all the heat and corn raised in the State of Maryland.

Jat Shith & Shi The whole shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are adapted to the growth of the oyster, and as but one year is required for their till growth, an immense profit accrues to those engaged in the business—a profit which is catimated at some three hundred to six hundred.

| Distribute - Distrib market. The oysters bring an average price of 50 cents per bushel, which give a grand total o \$2,400,000per year, paid for oysters by the dealers in the city. Some of the houses send by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, to say nothing of the other means of transportation from eight to twelve tons of "canned" ovste per day. The shells are carried, for manure, crease about one fourth, which would give a

CINCINNATI. Dec. 31, 1853.

We publish the following established reights of various articles of produce, and the ntes by which they should be bought and sold : A bushel of wheat, sixty pounds. Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds. Of corn on the cob, seventy pounds. Of rye, fifty six pounds. Of oats, thirty-five pounds. Of potatoes, sixty pounds. Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of brau, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty-two pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds. Of flax seed, fifty-six pou Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds. Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds. Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds. Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.

There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay but little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering with any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. KEYSER, at his Tholesale and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSEE has an office back of his Drug Store, where Trusses are applied, and of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of Supporters, Body Braces, Suppensory Bandages, Elastic Slockings, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of chanical appliances used in the cure of dicease. an excellent TRUSS FOR CHILDREN, which invariably of SE DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT.

orner of Wood street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Co-Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge .-- Another Men OAL Wiress,—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Verminge, whon even physicians, who arily come forward and testify to its triumphant success

unity come forward and lestify to its trimmphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

Harmsonville, Shelby Co., Ry., April 2, 1849.

J. Kuld & O.—I am s practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermirage. As some more cleaver moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of nine hundred worms.

L. CARTER, M. D. Purchasers will be caroful to ask for Dr. M'Long's cold ated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermi fuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermi-fuge, also his colebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all espectable Drug Stores in the United States. Also for sale FLEMING BROS. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street dec23:daw

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gandy— For the apparel oft proclaims the man." As Every well dressed man knows how difficult it is to find a Tallor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a wall ut, gentlemanly fitting garmont. Hence it is that so few cel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new artiis of dress, and however costly, never become edapted to beir forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity, E. GRIB-BLE has practically studied both form and fashion, always lapting the garment, weather, coat, vest, or pantuloons, to mes of fit which the spirit of the age dicintes.

exisencies of its wearer—thoroughly attaining that ole GRIBBLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE No. 210 Liberty street, head of Wood. AGP Neuralgia.—This formidable disease, which seems to befile the rkill of physicians, yields like magic to Carrin's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor. House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Van, is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Nouraltia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Bince his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful sucress.

He says it is the mest extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

\*\*Bee advertisement in another column. [nov17:daw Im

MARRIED: On Sunday, January 1st., by Rev. J. Koarney, Mr. JOHN KENNEDY to Miss PRANCES L. REDPATH, of this city. DIED:

On Monday, the 21 instant, at New Castle, Pouns., Mrs ARAH P., wife of Pollard McCormick, and daughter of John G. Muntz, cor. Liberty and Market siz.,

The funeral will take place on Thungary nonring, at 11 clock, from the resilience of her brother, J. H. Sheepcheap. He is selling out, and will give great

ory: The frends of the family are invited to attend. Mustra every kind of success, and a constant years and of naving sustamers. He deserves it.

The fourth will take place from her father's residence, in REMOVAL—CLOTHING STORE.—We would call proceed to St. Mary's Cometery. The friends of the finning are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

reasonable terms.

Hugh Kelly's Clothing Store, No. 4 Sixte To be of the Free Democrats of the city of Pittaburgh will be held Cargo's Hall, Fourth street, THIS EVEN.

INC, at 7 colock, for purpose of putting in nomination of ready, made clothing, which will be sold at a candidate for the office of Mayor.

[jab:times] BY THE SOURT Sale.

BY THE SOURT OF THE OFFICE OFFI

GEORGE GERST, Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reinhard, dec'd. jaiditawts
READY MADE CLOTHING!

Z. L. EISNER of ten dollars toward the fund for which, as I learn from the morning papers, you have solicited from your fellow-citizens.

JOHN B. PURCELL.

The NOW selling off a stock of READY MADE CLOTHERS, by learn from the morning papers, you have solicited from your fellow-citizens.

BARGAINS should call at the earliest moment. [134227] Focket Book Found.

Found.

Focket Book Found.

FOUND, on Wednesday morning, on Fifth street, near

Wood, a small FOCKET BOOK, containing a suball
sum of money and papers of no account to any person but
the owner. The same can be had by applying at THIS OFFICE, proving property, and paying for this notice.

ja52:matte To John B. Puucell, Archbishop Cincinnati:
Sin—We have received your note dated this
Slat day of December, onclosing a ten dollar bill,
which you, as a fellow-citizen, have done the
honor to send to us. Sir, the blood of a brothhonor to send to us. Sir, the blood of a brothbarbarously murdered, stands between you
are barbarously murdered, stands between you

Balley & RENSHAW,

253 Liberty street.

HOMINY—Received by railroad, 4 bbls Flins Hominy; A PARM OF 200 AORES, situated in Armstrong county, on the Mahoning, and 20 miles from Kittaning, with a good House, Barn, &c.; 100 acres cleared; for sale by S. CUTHEBERT & SON, 140 Third street. Watches and Watch Repairing.
WATOH PURCHASERS are invited to call and examine
my large and unequalled assortment of English and
Geneva Gold and Silver Watches. We offer superior in-

ducements both as regards quality, price, and the advan-tage of a fine assortment and a responsible guarantee.

WATCH REPAIRING; in all varieties, done in the best
manner. Selling of Watches and Watch Repairing being
our leading business, customers may rely on satisfaction.

JEWELHY, SILVER-WARE, and other Goods in this
line for raile, of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices.

W. W. WILSON,
in4.4t

67 Market st. corper of Fourth HOPS—5 bales first sort Western N. Y. Hops just reed and for sale by Kirkpatrick & Herrons. Jan4
//OFFEE-350 bags prime Rio; for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR.

PARIS GREEN-1000 lbs best brands, for sale by
B. A. PAHNESTOOK & CO. DRIED APPLES—20 cacks, for cale by sMITH & SINCLAIR. CHEESE—100 boxes, prime, for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of NKOLEY, MORAN & CO. has been mutually dissolved.

WH. DAWRON, of the late firm, having purchased the interest of Jas. B. Negley, the business will be continued as usual, under the style of DAWSON, MOHAN & CO., who are authorized to use the name of Negley, Mohan & Co. in sottling up the old business.

J. S. NEGLEY, W. DAWSON, P. MOHAN.

Dividend Notice.

Previous, January 21, 1854.

THE President and Managers of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittburgh, in the County of Allegheny," have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars on each share of the Capital dick of said Company on which Dividends are paid, out of the profits of the inst six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith.

ja31w29 JOHN HARPER, Treasurer, T

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE. A. A. MASON & CO. COMMENCE THEIR FIRST GREAT SEMI-ANNUÁL SALE; THURSDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1854,

Co-Partnership.

E have this day taken JESSE CARR and W. G. CHITTICK into our firm, which will be continued, as heretofore, under the name and style of HAMPTON, WILSON & CO. Pittsburgh, January 1, 1854— [ja23t]